mertem sintement.

"If we die," they said with imigine eyes—buiging in the direction of the frankfurters—"tell our friends we perished of hunger."

In two seconds, approximately, they were testing blies and sausage.

After the officer had put them on the train and said good-by they leaked feveriably as each other.

never tasted anything so good in my

ASSIGNMENT OF BRIGADIESS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Brigadier-Generals

ave been assigned to staff duty with the seven

Pacific. The latter is the division to be con

First Corps, Chickamangs, Major-Gen. Brooks on

pines. The assignments are as fellows:

famod for Staff Buty with Commanders

AMENDRENY STRIKING OUT THE TORNAGE TAX ADOPTED.

The Section Adding the Tax to the Price of Goods Proviously Contracted For Stricker Out -- Substitute Amondment Subjecting Transactions in Patures to a Stamp Tax Adopted-The Inheritance Tax Previolen Amonded by Increasing the Mintman o the Legacy to Be Taxed to \$10,000.

WASHINGTON, May 20 .- In the Senate to-day the House bill to create the United States suziliary naval forces was reported from the Naval Committee, The committee amendments were agreed to and the bill was passed, It provides for the enlistment of not exceeding 8,000 men for a period of not more than one year, to receive the same pay as their respective grades in the regular navy. The whole or any part of the State naval militia may be enlisted, together with their officers. Voluntoers from the merchant marine may also be selected for officers. Three million dellars is appropriated for the purchase or hire of the pocessary vessels.

to refund \$15,335 to the Chicago, St Paul and Milwaukee Railway Company (deposited for lands many years ago, and for which no consideration was received) was re ported by the Committee on Indian Affairs and

The War Revenue bill was taken up, the centroverted amendments were passed over and the reading of the bill was proceeded with, The amendment striking out section 25 of the bill, which authorized a tax to be added to the contract price of goods in cases where con tracts were made prior to the passage of the bill, was taken up.

Mr. German (Dem., Md.) opposed the striking out of the section, which he thought fair and

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.), a member of the Finance Committee, defended the amendment, If the right existed at law, he said, for the selle of goods to collect, in addition to the contract price, the tax subsequently imposed, then no legislation was needed; if that right did not exist, the matter had better rest where it was, and let the parties determine the question for them-The committee amendment was agreed to

and the section was struck out. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) offered a substitute

for the committee amendment, which was adapted, subjecting transactions on boards of trade and stock exchanges to a stamp tax of 1 cent for every \$100 of value. The substitute is designed to cover more clearly the transactions in futures, and is not a change in the prin cipal features of the section. It reads as fol-

nows:

"""" Upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell or of sale of any products or merchandise at any exchange, or board of trade, or other similar place, either for present or future dailyery, for each \$100 in value of said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, I cent, and for cach additional \$1,00 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100, I cent," &c.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) spoke against the pre-Republican plan. He was unwilling to mortgage posterity, to fasten a debt upon future generations which would be a constant temptation to extravagance. He pointed to the fina cial conduct of the late war by the Republicans and asserted that the interest on the bends then issued was being paid; by the present gengration and would be paid by the next genera tion probably. Taking up the report of Chairman Dingley on the Revenue bill, Mr. Daniel said one of the arguments advanced for the of bonds was that it would show the Span iards that the American people were united in the presecution of the war. If he thaupit it were necessary to make Spain believe that, he would willingly vote for five hundred, a thousand or two theusand millions of bends. But if Spain were not cenvinced at Manlia that we were thoroughly in sarnes, he did not believe an Issue of bends would do it. In his opinion the arguments which Sampson, Schley and Miles, would seen submit to Spain would be fust as assuring to that country as the proposed issue of bonds. Regarding the tax on the gross receipts of corporations, which had been veted in the bill by the Democratic members of the Committee on Finance, Mr. Daniel said that that particular prevision had much to commend it, for the reason that it put the tax where twould fall lightest and upon these most able to bear it. It would alse give the least vexation to both the payer and the collector.

As amendment was offered by Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.), adding to the list of corporations gainst which the tax of M of 1 per cent. on gross receipts shall not be assessed: "Limited isability commercial parinerships or corporations, and companies or corporations of limited inability conducting planting or farming business, or preparing for market products of the samendment on the ground that the corporations referred to were corporations only in name. The amendment, together with the paragraphs sards that the American people were united i

referred to were corporations only in name.
The amendment, together with the paragraphs taxing gross receipts of corporations and bank deposits, upon the request of, Mr. Aidrich, was passed over for the present.
The committee amendment striking the tonmage tax from the bill was agreed to.
The inheritance tax section

s inheritance tax section having been

mase tax from the bill was agreed to.

The inheritance tax section having been reached, Mr. Aldrich moved that the minimum of personal property subjected to the tax be increased from \$5.000 to \$10,000.

Mr. Lodge (Ren., Mass.) thought the system proposed was faulty, is that it taxed the legacy in proposed was faulty, is that it taxed the legacy in proposed was faulty, is that it taxed the legacy in proposed was faulty, is that it taxed the legacy in proposed was faulty, is that it taxed the legacy in the same as a similar legacy of \$100,000 inherited from a personal estate aggregating \$200,000 would get be the same as a similar legacy of \$100,000 inherited from an eatate valued at \$1,000,000.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga. inquired why legacies from husband to wife or from wife to husband ware exempted, while shose from parents to children were not.

Mr. Wolcott said that was the law in ferce in many other countries, and was found to work satisfacterily. A line must be drawn somewhere, and, besides, the idea was that the Government would preceive the tax eventually.

Mr. Lodge moved to strike out the provise exempted, the said he could not see why legacies to children should be taxed and legacies to husband or wires exempted. He knew of one estate of \$20,000,000 left to a wife, and that estate would, under this provise, be exempt. All should be treated alike. While he would brobably vote for the inheritance iax provision, yet as thought the principle was a poor one, for the reason that it took from the States one of their principal sources of revenue.

Mr. Aldrich advocated the exemption, and hard there was one good reason why it should exist. The estate was the joint property of the husband and wife, and it would afterwed de-

saxist. The catate was the joint property of the husband and wife, and it would afterward descend to the children, who would then pay the sax.

Mr. Lodge's amendment increasing the minimum of the legacy to be taxed from \$5,000 to \$19,000 was agreed to.

Pending further discussion on another amendment, offered by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.), to classify as real estate the proceeds derived by an administrator or executor from the sale of real estate and as such not subject to the insertiance tax, the entire paragraph was passed over without action.

The reading of the bill was then completed and Mr. Aldrich offered the bond provision and the prevision for the certificates of indebtedness agreed upon by the Republican members of the Finance Committee—the coinage of the sactions of the bill reported by the majority of the committee—the coinage of the salver asigniorage, the issue of silver certificates, and the issue of United States notes. Pending action upon the substitution the bill was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned to-day it adjourned to desired to consider amendments to morrow and that an adjournment for the day would expedite the passage of the bill.

Alt. Plait lifely. Nr. Y. joroposed as an amendment to the section authorising the issue of \$150,000,000 of greenbacks, a provise that after January next these notes, together with all legal tender and Treasnry nexts outstanding, shall be convertible at the pleasure of the fiates, payable in lawful money and bearing 2 per cent. Interest. The principal of these bonds is to be payable at the pleasure of the covernment, but only after all other bonds carrying a ligher rate of interest have matured. They are also reconvertible into next the notes arrying a ligher rate of interest have matured. They are also reconvertible into notes of the same character, any proprietary apticle owned and kept in any retail drug store at the time the age of pay a tax on any proprietary apticle owned and kept in any retail drug store at

printed. It provides that the President when he is satisfied that such disgrimination is prono is satisfied that such discrimination is non-hibitive or injurious to any important part of the exports of the United States, is author-ized to increase by 56 per cent. the duties on the agticles named. At 4:30 the Senate went into executive ses-cion and adjourned afterward until Menday.

AMBNDMENTS TO WAR TAX BILL loveral Important Provisions Pouding Before

the Senate Commit WARRINGTON, May 20 .- The Finance Commit see of the Senate has several Important amend ments to the pending War Revenue bill under consideration and will endeavor to reach a comclusion to-morrow as to what shall be dene with them, the Senate having adjourned over until Monday in order to permit the committee to sit uninterruptedly. There was not unity of when the proposed changes were made, and it differences before the hour for the Senate to

Two important matters are before the comoftree, the reduction of the tax on tebacco from 16 cents to the House rate of 12 cents and the elimination of many things now taxed under the schedule pertaining to proprietary articles. The pressure brought to bear upon the commit tee to strike out many of the things taxed under schedule B has been unusually great, and all the manufacturers of such articles who have influence with Senators have been using it to great advantage, regardless of the loss in revonue that will result if their importunities are

The pressure from the New England States has been constant and persistent since it became known that proprietary articles, such as are made under patent rights or trade marks, were to be put in the same category as patent medicines and proprietary articles of like character. Several members of the committee are from States where this tax will operate in great measure against thousands of industries, and they have rejuctantly reached the conclusion that it would be impossible for them to withstand the appeals that have been made. The chances, therefore, appear to favor a great modification of this schedule and a return to the provisions of the bill passed during the civil war, when proprietary medicines only were taxed. This means a very large reduction on the estimated tax, for under the schedule as reported to the Senate the receipts were figured at almost \$50,009.000, while if everything but preprietary medicines is eliminated the possible tax will not exceed \$5,000,000. acter. Several members of the committee are

naised the possible tax will not exceed \$5,000,000.

The settlement of the tobacco tax will be disposed of to-morrow. The tobacco manufacturers, whe some weeks age were in favor of the 16-cent tax and the nen-taxing of stocks on hand, have now turned completely around and favor the 19-cent tax and taxing the stocks on hand. It is pretty well settled that the tax will be but back to the House rate, but the committee is about evenly divided on the subject of taxing stocks on hand, although it is believed that tobacce on hand will not be taxed when the bill passes the Sanate. The House conferes will insist upon taxing such stocks, however, and ever this one item, invelving a tetal of comething like \$20,000,000, there is promise of a stubborn contest.

The committee expects to-morrow to dispose of every question that has arisen since the bill was reperted, and put the proposed amendments in such shape that they can be laid before the Senate and voted upon without further delay.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.

it Plodges the President Its Confidence an Support-Mr. McKinley's Boply.

The following correspondence has passed b ween the President of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the President of the United States "BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 18, 1898. "To THE PRESIDENT: By direction of th Supreme Conneil, Catholic Benevolent Legion

we have the honor to transmit herewith the nclosed resolution unanimously passed yester "The Catholic Benevolent Legion is a fra ternal organization, and has a membership of more than 40,000 male citizens of the United States over 21 years offage, and every one of

them is instructed and believes that patriotic is the divine virtue of charity, having country for its object "They send you this expression of their despest sympathy and devoted levalty, not be-cause of the slightest thought that any society of Americans needs to give proof or assurance of their love, loyalty, and devetion to their thrice glorious and cherished country, but because when care and trouble and dreadful any lety press heavily upon the father's heart he

delights to receive and is cheered and encouraged by the demonstration and profession of
the unquestioned affection and confidence of
his children.
"With such spirit and intent your fellow citizens of the Catholio Benevelent Legion approach you, their President, at this time of
your solemn and tremendous responsibility and
strain, to piedge to you their heartfalt sympathy, confidence and support.
"We have the henor to remain your obedient
zervants.

delights to receive and is cheered and encour-

"JOHN C. MCGUIRE,

"President Supreme Council, C. B. L.

"Becretary Supreme Council, C. B. L.

"Becretary Supreme Council, C. B. L.

"P. S.—A not uninteresting and perhaps not uninstructive insident of the action shove set forth is that the resolution was effered by an ex-Confederate officer and seconded by a one-armed veteran of the Federal army in the late war." servants,

war."

"Executive Mansion."

Washington, Maylid, 1898.

"My Dear Str.: I beg leave to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., inclosing engressed copy of resolutions recently
adopted by your council, the contents of which
have been noted.

have been noted.

"Permit me to assure you, and through you be a president's manufact of the council, of the President's

"Permit me to assure you, and through you the members of the council, of the President's therough appreciation of their patriotic expression. Very truly yours,

"JOEN ADDISON PORTER,

"Scretary to the President,
"Mr. JOHN C. MCGUIRE,
"26 Court street, Brocklyn, N. Y."
The preambles and resolution read:
"Whereas, The Eupreme Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, on this 12th day of May, 1898, assembled in its seventeenth annual scalion, sorrowfully notes that our beloved country is in armed conflict with a foreign power, and fervently implores Almighty God for a speedy termination of the contest, with honor to our country and complete success to its arms;

"Whereas, It represents always the street of the contest of the contest of the same in the street of the same in the same i

to our country and complete success to its arms;

"Whereas, It reverently gives thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the almost miraculous protection of American lives in the wonderful navalbactis at Manila Bay, and coagratulates the sountry and any upon the selendid valor of the gallant Commodore, officers, and men who fought there;

"Whereas, At this session it has passed adequate measures to maintain the membership of the patrictle members of this organization who serve in the army and navy of the United States in time of war; be it

in time of war; he it

"Resolved, That the President and Secretary
of this Supreme Council are directed to transmit immediately to the President of the United
States this resolution, with the assurance of
our sincer sympathy and support in the present
great emergency."

A Routneky Company Goes Home.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 20.-It is doubtful if Kentucky will get her full regiments ready for service for several weeks owing to desertions. The latest wholesale desertion was that of the Hopkinsville company, which deserted and went home this morning. It belonged to the Third Regiment. The Hopkinsville company was named the Latham Light Guards for Banker John C. Latham of New York, who gave them \$1,000 when they were here.

Trial of the Prine Cases.

KEY WEST, May 20 .- Edward Jones, special counsel for the Covernment in the prize cases, the Judge and District Attorney inspected the prizes yesterday and examined all documents Mr. Jones fears that the Catalina, Miguel Jover and the Buena Ventura, the first prizes taken, will be freed, but he will make a fight. The trials began to day and will be secret. It will take two weeks for the court to dispose of all

Texas Volunteers 60 to Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 20.-The First Texas colunteers, 1,050 strong, reached here to-day, of instead of stopping over were sent on to Mobile, where there are better drilling grounds. The Fifth Cavalry will leave here to-morrow for Mobile. The First Louisiana volunteers have been told to hold themselves in readiness for mmediate departure.

Another Bed Cross Vessel.

WASHINGTON, May 20.-The War Department has renamed the steamship John Inglis, recently purchased from the Maine Steamship Company for use as a hospital ship. She will be called the Helief. The department has published regulations, based on the treaty articles of the General Cauvantion, governing the use of the Bellef as a Red Gress vessel. HUNGER AT CAMP BLACK. IT'S A RABE KIND, AS " POR" OXAS-

Pap " Presides Over a Moneter Gridtren at Hemptend and is Recessory to the Happiness of the Schlies-Bifficulties of Cockings in a Gale-Smokeless Wood is Reeded.

It looks as if Camp Black will soon become a hing of the past. Even now its glery is departed. That is to say, a part of its glory, "Pop" still remains. And so long as Pop remains on the Hempstead Pisins, camp will nover seem really empty.

One of Pop's other names is Glasgow. Prob-

ably two more of them are George Washinston The reader is allowed at this point three guesses as to George Washington Glasgow's race. the benefit of those who fall even with three guesses, it may be said that Mr. Glasgow is colored gentleman, very much colored, and very much of a gentleman. For a witness on this point, call in Camp Black itself. It will swear as one man that Pop,"like Gunga Din, is white, clear white, inside."

Now, Pop is one of that race of saints and nartyrs, a camp cook. When the officers of his mess shall have canonized Pop, you will see him walking up and down the paths of history with a gridiron beside which the one St. Law rence carries will look like a tuspenny brails Pop's gridiron is almost as big as himself. I you have seen neither Pop nor the gridfron you will perhaps accept this statement without swallowing too hard. But if you have see Pop and not the gridiron, you"ll never believe it, For the fact is that Mr. George Washington Glasgow is a large person.

Nobody deales Pop's size. Neither does any body question the prevailing Camp Black opin ion about the cause of his expansive form Pop's body is built to accommodate Pop' heart. There you are. There is a geometrics symmetry about the proposition which is as un usual as it is engaging. One is tempted to say:

Oh, for the rarity Between body and heartf

This is not Pon's first introduction to the sel dier boys of New York State. For several years he and his gridiron and his boundless good nature have been features of the annual encamp ments. Though he is headquarters cook down at Hempstead, he was known from one end o camp to the other, even when the swarm e tents was the largest, before the first troops went away. You should hear Pop say, in his unctueus voice, which is almost as good as s meal to a hungry man:

"Oh. I don' need no passpo'ts. Ev'ybod's knows me. At night w'en I goes roun' camp an I comes up agen a picket in the dahk, he puts out his bay'net an' he says:

"'Halt. Who goes thahl'. "'Jus' Pop,' I says.

"'Oh, all right,' he says. 'Go shead.' "Oh, Lawd, no. I den' need no passpo'ts."

Now, Mr. Glasgew fills the eye in a pleasing nanner, and his voice, as before remarked, is powerful good to hear. But these two recomnendations alone would never have made Mr. Blasgow "Pep" to a whole regiment. One must look further for an adequate cause. Very well, then, while you're looking, keep your eye on

Pop, alas, has kept both eyes on it till he Pop, alas, has kept both eyes on it till he says he's likely not to wear spectacles in his old age. What's the use of a blind man wearing sbectacles! Pop says that if he has to keep en cooking ever that sridiron in a niace where the wind doesn't know any better than to blow six an' ninety-nine ene-hundredths days out of every week, he'll be blind before long.

Psp has really palatial quarters. He has various edifices under his charge. One of these structures is a rough pine board building, in one cerner of which Pop and the gridiron and the Hempstead hurricanes fight, it cut among themselves. There is a large opening in the side of the building right over the gridiron. This was made to allow the smoke to get out. Is has proved to be a handy place for the wind to get in. Pep has decided that what we need in the army isn't smokeless powder for the solding that the selding isn't smokeless powder for the selding the selding the selding that we have the selding that we have the selding the selding that what we need in the army isn't smokeless powder for the selding that we have the selding the selding that we have the selding the selding that we have the selding the s

This was made to allow the smoke to get out. It has proved to be a handy place for the wind to get in. Pep has decided that what we need in the army isn't smokeless powder for the seldiers, but smekeless wood for the kitchen fires. One of the other editioes seared to Pop is a large, round aldermanic test supposed to contain tone and tone sad tens of good things he sat; things like "they have at home." If makes a seldier's mouth water just is look at this tent. When the wind bangs plump into its cerpulent sides and there can be seen queer angular spots in the canvas, the which may be caused by hoxes of oranges and barrels of fresh meat, then discretion is the better part of valor. The thing for that solder to do is to retreat. There are temptations which are toe streng for a stomach unaccustomed—until two weeks ago—to a diet of beaus, sait pork, and something masquerading under the official title of "coffee."

Retreat is the only safe plan—unless Pop is in sight. If you can point out to him that, but for the tan of exposure you would be seen to be pale with hunger; if you can demonstrate to him that your helt is treating you as the Spaniard treated Dewey, and they never touched him; if you can summon a starved glare to your erand a feverish touch to your palm—then don's retreat, but charge on Pep at full speed. Pop is not built on classic lines of good angelhood, but there's nothing the matter with his methods. Every night after dinner he puts the coffee that is left—and somehow there always seems to be a good deal left—on the corner of the grid iron and puts some more wood on the fire. Many a poor chap who has been scaked by the rain and chilled by the wind has had occasion to be thankful for this one of Pop's little ways. "Hello, Pop!" softly from the doorway. "Hello, Pop!" softly from the doorway."

"A newspaper man was telling a camp visitor about Pop in Pop's own presence. Pop waved his plump hand in deprecation of the praise heaped upon him.

"Or a coffee by this time, but it's warmin."

A newspaper man wa

his plump hand in deprecation of the praise heaped upon him.

"Won't you all have a bananai" he said, trying to change the subject.

But the newspaper man was not to be switched off. Pop's gentle soul surmised that there must be some specific cause for this eulogy, and he leoked again at the young man.

"I guess you et here fur a while, didn't you?" he asked, at last.

"No, that was Blank of such a paper."

"Ohe I knowed one o' you was out of a place to eat fur a while, and I had the cheek to go to the Colonel an' ask him of he couldn't eat with us. He let him."

Pop's fire and Pop's hot coffee have been a windfail te many of the soldiers. If Pop had only had a battub to flank his gridiron he wenld have reached the limit of human popularity. To some of the boys the absence of a chance to save a bath was as great a privation as any with which they had to contend. After two weeks of splashing around in a quart of water in a tin basin, every pore in their bodies thirsted for a good bath. If they had been set to work to draw plans of heaven they would probably have paid no attention to the traditional streets of gold and gates of pearl and would have pletured the realms of the blest as composed principally of bathrooms, dining rooms, and kitchens.

There was one ingenious fellow, however, who took a bath—comparatively speaking, an allover bath—while he was at Camp Black. And this was the manner of his taking it: He secured two rubber overcoats. He dug a trench of the size and shace but not she depth of a grave. Then he carefully lined this hollow with coats, putting the rubber side uppermost. Into this improvised bathub he poured basinful after basinful of water until, having pretty well filled it, he got in himself and rubbed and spring and driving almost to distraction the teachers that there were 4,000 or 5,000 visitors aday. Of course most of them came by train, but a good many arrived on wheels, in carriagos and in non-descript vehicles of all kinds. One day several loads of school children from Hyde Park appe

we just mought we dring them along. We can't fail to please everybody with that outfit, you see."

The soldiers are not the only hungry people at the camp. An afterneon on those windswept plains gives a person an appetite that could almost begin on the baled hay for the horses. Consequently, by the time b o'clock comes, the visitors are pretty nearly ready to turn cannibals. Then there comes to them the recollection of a savory oder which assalled their careless senses as they got off the frain on their arrival at camp. They begin to meander stationward. As they go nearer the wind brings them a voice shouting:

"Red hots! Come and get your red hots!" And of another which says:

"Hot coffee here! Here's your sandwiches and hot coffee."

Talk about travelling on the wings of the wind! It is a sight to behold that crowd making speed, not en the wings of the wind. But against them. Under ordinary circumstances goo's clothes may be a deterring influence against eating frankfurter sausages. But a Carop Hack wind blows all such scruples away. Well groomed young men, wearing gloves, seeks these beheals archieve and deven

Camp Black wind blows all such scruples away, well groomed young hier, wearing gloves, selze those plebelay articles and devour them. Girls and women "in silze and satins," as the Cherry sisters were wont to say, fall victims to the frankfurter charms.

Two young women were secorted to the station by a young women were secorted to the station by a young officer the other day. If over

AND PRABOR

C. Mount that Swant Bettate Was Spread France that She Must Mesousee All Cinim to the African Minterland Within a Month "I could pat a dozent I'm that hungry!"
"He could L"
"If he's only gone away, l'Uran over and get and Withdraw Her Biger Expedition

Lesquest, May 20,-44. grave report, having its seigin in the official circle, has caused seriou "Let's look!"
They peoped earstully out of the back door.
The officer was standing very stiff and straight on the platform. He was in the direct line of the protected raid on the assasse counter.
"Why doesn't he go hame?" meaned one of the prung women. "I know he ought to be in camp this minute.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor.
"On the centrary," sighed the other young women. "Only one apiece aboard, but we could accommodate them all." unessizione to-day in quarters that are not often disturbed by political rumor. It is to the effect that the British Government served notice en France several days ago, in terms amounting to an ultimatum, that she must renounce all claims in the African hinterland within a month and withdraw her expeditions and other reprepentatives.

The correspondent of Tun Sun does not we ture to youch for the story, but it is significant thatit finds semewhat ready credence among persons whose knewledge and judgment are enwaitled to respect.

Major-Generals commanding Army Corps and the Division of Cavplry and the Division of the The impression has been general for some days that the recent speeches of Lord Salisbury and nanded by Major-Gen. Merritt in the Philip Mr. Chamberlain were intended to prepare the nationsfor a grave announcement.

Mr. Baltour Not in Bad Wealth.

WON'T, TAKE FRENCH GOODS.

Cincinnati Women Beyoott Parisian Her

CINCINNATI, May 20.-The latest exhibition et

the patriotism of Cincinnati is a pronounced borout in the big downtown retail stores of any goods bearing a French trade-mark or even a

French name. So serious has the matter be-

come that several stores have employed an

extrasforce of men to tear off the objectionable

labels and other printed matter. On a dozen oc casions to-day at Mabley & Carew's department

store goods were handed back with the remarks "Give-me either American or English manu-

IS4thiSeparate Company Mustered In.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 20,-The 184th Separate

to-night by Major Frank E. Wood of the Sev

enty-fourth Regiment of Buffale, Sixty-sever

Captain, H. B. Graves; First Lieutenant, W.

Phird Lieutenant, Louis Stacey. The company

occupies the armory of the Thirty-fourth Separ

ate Company, new Company B of the Third Pro-

Brummed Out of the Illinois Camp.

Martin, Adam Martin, and J. L. Lenare, mem-

bers of Company D. Fourth Infantry, L. N. G.

The men have been in camp with the regimer

came to be mustered into the United States ser

the eath. The men were assaulted by the other

Now Commander at Port Adams

NEWPORT, R. I., May 20.-Col. Penningto

was relieved to-day of the command of the Second Artillery, with headquarters at Fort

Adams, by Lieut.-Col. W. L. Haskins, who come

from Fort Slecum. Cel. Pennington has just been promoted to be a Brigadier-General. The work on the new rifle pits at Fort Adams is

nearly completed, and to-day two 10-inch rifles were received, which will comprise this new

battery. A carload of powder has also been re

Storing Coal at the Portsmouth, H. H., Havy

tity of coal for the use of vessels of the United States Navy has been rushed to the navy yard

here. Fully 15,000 tons is being stored in sheds

contiguous to the docks, and it is reported that

several more trainloads of coal are on the way. It is all selected Pennsylvania steam coal, and

has evidently been expected for some time by

Officers for the 114th Regiment.

Gol. Britton is making satisfactory progress

in the organization of the 114th Regiment, which is to take the place of the Fourteenth of

Brooklyn, He has selected Edward Fackner,

ermerly Colonel of the Thirteenth, as senior

Major, and Dr. Traverse R. Maxfield, United

States pension examiner, as Surgeon, with the

Mayal Codet Examinations.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 20 .- Twenty-four out of

orty-one candidates for the Naval Academy

passed the examination. The only physical fail-

ure so far was W. F. Ulrich of Ohio, who was

rejected for color blindness. Half a dozen others

J. Quinlan, George A. Deering, and William E. R. McGowan of New York failed in the mental

Cowboy Cavalry Off for Chickamauga.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 20.-Part of the Third

Regiment of cowboy cavalry started for Chicka-

mauga this morning. The remainder of the

regiment, which is scattered in Montans, North Daketa and the Black Hills, is to follow early

The Patrel Beat Sarasota Sunk at Mey West,

KEY WEST, May 20,-There was a collision at

e'clock this morning between the patrol boat

The collision occurred inside of Fort Taylor,

which marks the upper bay. The Sarasota was

TANKEE GUNBOAT AND WOMEN.

ing in Richmond in '61.

From the Richword (Va.) Disputch

teering now was like it was in 1861. "Oh, Lor', no," he said! "Old Abe called for volun-

teers from Virginia, and then Virginia woke up

and pulled out of the Union. Old John Letches

called for volunteers, too; but the Chesterfield

and Manchester boys did not wait for that, I

of 1860-61 Old Billy Jones, who had gone to

Richmond to carry his tobacce, came galleping through our neighborhood, leaving his cart at

Pawnesi The Pawnesi A lot of us were at the variable store, as was the custom then, where we had gone to hear the news, and after awhile we got old Billy caimed down enough to make us understand that Pawnes was a Yankes gunboat, and that it was reported in Richmond she was coming up the river to destroy the city.

Richmond she was coming up the stroy the city.

"That was enough. A short conference was held, and in less than two hours every man had his musket on his back-some riding, eithers walking—but all geing toward Richmond. Late that night we were in Richmond, and when we left it war had begun, and we left as sulisted soldiers in the service of the Cenfederato States."

soldiere in the service of the States. States. The states is a superscript of the women take it hard, he repeated, "Bid the women take it hard, he repeated, "No, sir, they didn't; they egged us on, and wanted us to go. They were more excited than the men. They were not much grieved at parting, either, because they were too proud of their hupbands and sons and weethearts to be very corry, and, heades, everybody thought the war would be ever in those weeks.

tell you, sir-' He went on: " Along in the winte

Combination That Caused Lively Volu

et on fire before sinking. No lives were lost.

Savasota and the pilot boat Blanche. The former

e undergoing physical examination. William

ceived for the mortar battery.

the naval authorities.

rank of Major.

examination.

was sunk.

vice they fell out of line and declined to take

wers drummed out of camp this evening.

facture. No French goods for me.

risional Regiment at Camp Black.

of the company.

chandise in Shep

Second Corps. Palls Church, Va., Major-Gen. Gra-Ancelal Cable Desputch to Tun Sun. LONDON, May 20.—Inquiries at the Foreign Office in Downing street this morning concern Third Corps, Chickamanga, Major-Gen, Wade con ing Mr. Balfour's reported illness elicited the following statement:

nanding—Brig.-Gens. Bacon, Compton and Carpente Fourth Corps, Robile, Major-Gen. Coppinger con anding-Brig.-Gens. J. C. Bates, Davis and Schwas "The Times's assertion that Mr. Balfour's health is periously impaired is exaggerated. He is simply suffering from the effects of a celd." Corps, Tampa, Major-Gen. Shafter con sanding-Brig. Gens. Kent, Lawton and Chaffee, rig.-Gens. Pennington and Young. Reners for Consul Gellau.

Seventh Corps, Tamps, Major-Gen. Les command ng-Brig.-Gens. Hawkins, Burt and A. E. Bates. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. LONDON, May 20.-Among those who will Cavalry Division, Tamps, Major-Gen. Wheelecommanding—Brig.-Gens. Henry and Sumner.
Division of the Pacific, Major-Gen. Merritt con eceive honors on the Queen's birthday is Mr. Gollan, the British Consul at Havans, be made a Knight Commander of the Order of anding-Major-Gen. Otts and Brig.-Gens. Anderso St. Michael and St. George.

Other important orders were issued by the Major-General commanding the army, First Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, Fourth Artillery, and First Lieut, Charles D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, are ordered to report to Major-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge for duty as aides-de-camp. Capt. John Little, Commissary of Subsistence, is assigned to duty at the encampment at Falls Church.

Major John E. Greer, Ordnance Department is ordered to confer with Cant. James Rockwall. Chief Ordnance Officer at Chickamauga, relative to the distribution of arms and equipment to volunteer forces concentrating at that place.

The following named officers are ordered to report to Major-Gen. Shafter at Tampa, who will assign them to the various army divisions and brigades:

Capts. Alfred C. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry; George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, and jamin H. Cheever, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieute. Charles M. Truitt, Twenty-first Infantry; Edwin St. J. Greble, Second Artillery; Harvey C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery; Charles G. Treat Fifth Artillery; George B. Duncan, Fourth In fantry: Robert G. Paxton, Tenth Cavalry: Robert L. Howse, Sixth Cavalry; Chauncey B. Ba ker, Seventh Infantry; Julius A. Penn, Second Infantry; Ulysses G. McAlaender, Thirteenth Infantry, and Parker West, Third Cavalry; Secend Lieuts, Walter C. Short, Sixth Cavalry; John C. Gilmore, Fourth Artillery, and Alber Sewell, Seventh Cavalry.

The following named officers will report to Major Gen. Brooke at Chickamauga for the same

Lieut.-Col. Edward J. McClernand, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. V.; Lieut.-Col. Fayette Ree, Judge Advecate U. S. V.; Capts, Leuis V. Casiare, Second Artillery; Hugh L. Scott, Seventh Cavalry; John M. K. Davis, First Artillery; Earl D. Thomas, First Artillery; Alex. Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry, and Herbert J. Slooum Seventh Cavalry; First Lieuts. Francis P. Fremont, Third Infantry; John A. Da-pray, Twenty-third Infantry; William F. Hancock, Sixth Artillery; Willard A. Holbrook, Seventh Cavalry; Samuel Seay, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry; Charles W. Fenton, Fifth Davalry: Edmund L. Butts, Fifth Infantry; Samuel Reber, signal corps; Charles C. Walcut Jr., Eighth Cavalry; Max Fleischmann, First Dais Volunteer Cavalry; Alexander R. Piper, Fif teenth Infantry: Capt. Erskine Hewitt. Assista ant Adjutant-General U. S. V.; Second Lieut. Harold E. Cleke, Sixth Artillery,

FICE-PRESIDENT CAPOTE COMING. Sound for Washington with News and Views

from the Cuban Gavernment. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 20.-The man who took Lieut, Rowan, U. S. A., to Cuba on his coast of Jamaica to-day, bringing with him Vice-President Mendez Capote of the Cuban

republic Sefier Capote, and the Cuban colony is prepar-ing to give him a reception. Everybody here is anxious for the news the Vice-President is supposed to have. He is on the way to Washogten to give information to the American Government with regard to the situation in Cuba and the views of the Cuban Government. The Junta is much perturbed over the fact that the Spanish Consul has requested the colonial Government to investigate the denar-

ure of the Rowan expedition from Jamaica. The wife of Capt, Castelvi of the Spanish egular army arrived here yesterday from Sanlago. Castelvi is confined in the Morre at Santlago for the abduction of a young girl and the murder of her two brothers last week. According to information that is coming to the surface here the girl's mother complained to Senor Capriles, the Governor of Santiago,

who asked her if she could identify the officer Just then Castelvi, who has lost an eye, entered the room. The woman immediately identified him, and he was placed under arrest.

MAIL FOR OUR FIGHTERS. Post Office Will Take Measures to Have It

The Post Office Department has made special arrangements to secure, as far as possible nen of the army and navy, who during the coninuance of the war will be constantly changing location. Postmaster Van Cott has been notified hat the actual location for the time being of the regiment or ship to which the addressee of any sidered as the final destination of the article The mail, whatever its class, will be transmitted as rapidly as possible from place to place until it reaches the person to whom it was addressed. For any such extra mail service there will be no additional postage charged.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 20.-Adjt.-Gen. Stewart is pushing work at his department on the payrells of the regiments which were in camp at Mount Gretna. The rells of the Tenth Regi ment, new on the way to the Philippines, have been verified, and Col. Hawkins has been neti-fied that he can got the meney when he reaches San Francisco. All guardsmen accepted and mustered into the volunteer army will be paid up to the day they became Uncle Sam's soldiers. The money usually devoted to the summer encampment will be used to pay the expenses of mobilization.

Military Appointments Confirmed. WASHINGTON, May 20,-The Senate to-day on firmed a long list of promotions and appointments in the army and navy. These included Put-nam Bradles Strong of New York, George S. Hobart and William Joyce Sewell of New Jer sey, and Harry S. New of Indiana to be Assistant Adjutants-General; former Gov. John Gary Evans of North Carolina to be an Inspector-General, and Biowart M. Brice of New York to be a

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM! A United States of the States of the

Government Order!

Our Entire Wholesale Stock Removed to Our Retail Store

SELL OUICK.

ENORMOUS UNIFORM ORDER.

Unete Sam Buys 100,000 Built of Bierman, Reidelberg & Co. The War Department at Washington has sent an order for 100,000 uniforms for soldiers to Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., olothiers, of this city.

It is one of the largest orders for clothing that has ever been given in this country. The uniforms are to be completed hurriedly and forwarded to the different camps where regiments are being mustered into service.—Journal.

Now is your chance! Clothing this way.

> \$12 SUITS to go at...... \$6.50 and VESTS, silk faced, to go at...\$15.00 \$18 SUITS to go at 9.50 \$25 SUITS to go at..... \$30 SUITS to go at...... 15.00 \$18 BLUE SERGE SUITS to \$18 ENGLISH CLAY WOR-STED COATS and VESTS to

\$5. \$6 and \$8 ENGLISH WORSTED TROUSERS to go at \$3, \$4 and \$5. \$15 SPRING OVERCOATS

7.00 9.00 WEAR to go at. \$25 SPRING OVERCOATS

5.00 \$5 Plaid BICYCLE TROU-2.50 \$4 and \$5 BOYS' SUITS to go 2.75 \$6 Double-breasted Blue Serge COATS to go at..... 3.50 \$3 DERBY and ALPINE HATS 1.65 \$1 NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, separate link cuffs, to go at....... 59¢

98c

FOR A QUICK SALE TO-DAY.

been cleared to handle this enormous Gove

ernment Order. These two combined

wholesale and retail stocks of high-grade

Clothing are ten times more than re-

quired by any one retail house. There-

WE HAVE GOT TO SELL-AND

The finest kind of Clothing will go at a

Grasp it! Dollars are to be saved buying

\$5 BICYCLE SUITS to go at ...

\$8 and 10 BICYCLE SUITS to

fore, an immediate unloading.

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Our Wholsale Rooms and Pactory have

OPEN THIS EVENING TILL O O'CLOCK.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG

BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS ST. (Building.)

CHEAP OPERA IN NEW YORK. Increase of the Number of Companies That Have Low Prices of Admittance

The growth of cheap opera in New York is the latest phase in summer theatricals, and just at the present time its manifestations are to Company was mustered into the State service be seen on every side. One company gives a fally matinds with the price of admission at 10 cents, which is the cheapest offering up to date. men took on and elected the following officers: The fact that the perfermance is of very fair quality, the theatre clean and comfortable and Fairfax; Second Lieutenant, Milton S. Gaylord; the general surroundings of the place highly very low indeed. When last winter at a Wednesday matinée comic operas were first sung here for 25 cents, it was thought that ower figures could not be reached. There the CHICAGO, May 20,-Walter Knolback, Phil accompaniments of a clean, handsome theatre. pareful preparation and fair performance added

careful preparation and fair performance added to the success of the undertaking and the surprise that so much could be given for the sum. The 10-cent matinée showed that even a lower price of admittance was possible, and now there comes from Boston-for these cheap operations of the surface strong and the surprise companies are by no means confined to New York—the news of a company that gives operatia as well as a bag of peanuts to the spectators for 5 cents. There seems on the surface grounds for inferring that a brewery or a trolley line is concerned in this enterprise.

Companies have been singing for 50 cents and less at the suburban resorts for years; but assually the price of admittance has afforded only a small part of the income on which they have existed and possibly prospered. The care that carry the audiences out to these places are the sources of prefet companies to exist with such moderate prices. It is to them that the projectors look for their earnings. One concern last part, young or these operatia companies to exist with and moderate prices. It is to them that the projectors look for their earnings. One concern last part, young or these operated only a small perfet that make it possible for these operated and possibly prospered. The care which, sing to see the concern last with and those summer, at a resort near Philadelphia, admitted the public free to a concern given by the Willing to see the concern last with and those prices. It is to them that the projectors look for their earnings. One concern last which, sing to see the concern last with and those profess of the constant of the concern last with and those of t

nearly every city of importance are somewhat different from those that were made possible only by other sources of income than the sale of tickets. Nearly every good-sized city has its comic opera company. None of these organi-sations would pass muster on Broadway at nearly every city of importance are semewhat different from those that were made possible only by other sources of income than the sale of tickets. Nearly every good-sixed city has its comite opera company. None of these organizations would pass muster on Broadway at \$1.50, but they are quite acceptable at 25 or even 50 cents. They frequently contain singers who were among the best known only a few years ago. One of them includes Frederic Solomon, Hubert Wilke, and Annie Myers on its list of singers. These may not be very renowned performers, but it was only a short time ago that, they played and sang in the best city theater. In Harlem the company is made up of first-rate singers and actors, and another theatre is to be devoted to cheap operathere within a few weeks. All of those companies will give the popular operas, and they rarely produce any but works which have already won the faver of the public. Recently some of these companies have produced operaters like "The Mandarin," which have been sung infrequently and are companies. There are now thirty of these companies in existence, and there is likely to be an increase in that number when the regular summer out-of-town companies are formed for the suburban resorts. These performances can be given at low prices because the singers are engaged at comparatively small salaries. They receive about one-half or two-thirds of the salaries that would be paid by the travelling operatic companies.

It is probable that the demand for cheap opera will next year bring a new variety of this form of amusement into the field. There is one Italian company that will sing grand opera next year through the country, and it is probable that another will be formed. One company that came here quite unknown this winner properse enough to justify its manager in making four-year contracts for the sountry. "Thore are a great many young singers in Italy, said a manager, who can be engaged for small prices—asy \$300 a week for a really good tenor, about the scriping the probable there of

Her Ultimatum. From the Detroit Free Press.

From the Detroit Pres Press.

"There is one thing I want distinctly understood," said the only daughter of the household as she cornered her parents and looked as though she were issuing a proclamation of war. "I want no more interference in my affairs as far as the young meas who come here are concerned. I'm old enough to exercise my own judgment and form my own epinions. You two act very much to me as though you thought some young man was tring to marry the whole family, and that it devoived upon you to make a satisfactory selection. You have succeeded in running off two ov three for whom I had a special liking, and now I call a halt. That's my ultimatum!"

"See here, my young lady," began the father. But that was as far as he proceeded. He was carrily informed that young men did not call to get his views on the financial question, the chances of a war with Spain, or the advantages effered by Miohigan for the beet sugar industry. They had access to the newspapers, and read all the news that it cost millions of dollars to collect. He did not amount to any more than a tin whistle at a band tournament.

"Elisabeth, I'll not permit any such talk to your father. I give you to distinctly understand." "I do distinctly understand. You broke my engagement by sitting at the tables and telling Charley that I baked the hot biscuit that I never saw till they were served. One does of them runed his digestion, and I don't blame him for not risking his life with such supposed danger as a constant memace."

THEATRICAL TIES SEVERED. Many Professional Teams Separated During

the Season of 1807-98.

The theatrical season of 1897-98 seems likely

to be memerable, among other things, for the

severance of professional relations between partners in teams, as they are generally called. After a professional association of twenty-five years, the completion of which was celebrated at a jubilee at Madison Square Garden, Primrese and West, the minstrels, have parted company, and each will hereafter proceed on his own line of professional activity. Donnelly and Girard, another team, who have been to gether for a number of years presenting "Natural Gas," "The Rain Maker," and other pieces, separated with the close of the seasons Mr. Donnelly to become the manager of the Murray Hill Theatre—his father, Thomas L. Donnelly, was a New York and Brooklyn mand ager before him—and Mr. Girard to continue his performances independently. Not very long ago there was a ociebration as the Heraldy Square Theatre of the one thousandth performs and of The Parler Match" by Evans and, Hoey, its originators, but the long partnerships between the two was closed by Mr. Hoey of death in this city, and Mr. Evans is now devoting himself to matters of management at the theatre which he has in charge. These three cases are but a few of the cases in which partimers after many seasons of suocess have found it profitable or at least desirable to separates and those teams which new remain are, for the most part, those recently made up of either very young or untried performers or these struggers in the secure a foothold on the stage.

There have been many professional teams in the United States, the most successful of which perhaps, was that of Harrigan and Hart, of which, since the death on Nov. 4, 1891, of Tony Hart, Mr. Harrigan has been the survivors. Some other combinations well known were Direy and Golden, Henry E. Direy and Richard, Golden; Sandford and Wilson, its junior member of which is Francis Wilson; Scanlan and Crenin, of which the late W. J. Scanlan was the chief; Hallen and Bart, now separated, Mr. Hart with Carrie De Mar; Richmond and Kernell, Adah Richmond and Harry Kernell; Hart and Ryman, and Kelly and Leon, This year there have been mere such partnerships date from what are known as song and dance teams. The acceptance of both members as favorites has led, maturally to the desire of each to shine alone, and when that stage of professional evolution is attained it does not require usually much to bring about the dissolution of the team. pieces, separated with the close of the season.
Mr. Donnelly to become the manager of the

PAPER BOXES.

Made to Great Variety and Enormous Nume bers-Where Skill in Planning Counts. Paper box factories have multiplied in comparatively recent years; there are now 270 in New York city. Among the old-shaped toxed are some of those for tools. A box for a steel square, for instance, is shaped like a big. plaim letter L, the box itself being two inches wide.

square, for instance, is shaped like a big, plaim letter L, the box itself being two inches wide, but made in a right angle with one arm two feet long and the other one foot. Odd-shaped boxes readily suggest themselves. A box for a concertina, for example, would be octagons shaped.

In most odd-shaped boxes the tops and bottoms are first cut out and then the sines are formed of a single piece. In boxes of regular form, as square or oblong, the bottoms, sides, and ends may all be made of a single piece. This would be true commonly of the shallower boxes. In larger and deeper boxes it would deepend on how the stock would cut. Sometimes a box is made with the bottom and sides and one end of a single piece, the other end heing intact; sometimes it is made with the bottom and two sides of a single piece, the other end heing intact; sometimes it is made with the bottom and two sides of a single piece and the ends both insect. However, the box is made, it is made with a view to the greatest economy of material, see that there shall be as little waste as possible.

HANDLING A MODERN BAR RIFLE. Something No Fellow Can Do Until He Had From the Pittsburg Disputch.

The "magazine rifle, calibre 30," familiarly called the Krag-Jorgensen, is the arm equipment of the infantry of the United States army. It has a range of about three miles and an accuracy never before attained in small

army. It has a range of about three miles and an accuracy never before attained in small arms; that is, when in the hands of a man trained to its use, for at the same distance a properly instructed soldier will pick off a man and the untrained one "miss a barn."

When one of these rifles is put in the hands of a new man the theory of its care and use is explained to him by a non-commissioned officer, and before the Secture is through his feelings are something like those of Mark Twain after receiving his first leason in piloting. He is ready to say, "Sergeant, I can never get all thas into my head, and if I did it would be so beavy that my legs would not be able to support it. I would have to go on crutches."

The sergeant's reply would be like that of Mark's preceptor: "My son, you have got to learn it, or you will never be able to use your rifle. You will get it by degrees. Private Blank is in the next bunk. Go to him and less him everlock every time you till saled or turn a lever. Little by little you will lear it all, but if you are not careful you will lear of all, but if you are not careful you will lear of all, but if you are not careful you will lear of all, but if you are not careful you will lear of all, but if you are not careful you will lear of all, but if you are not careful you will lear of all, but if you are not careful you will have young piece unserviceable before you are aware of it."

Then comes the training in the sallery as close range, the grip of the piece, the pull on the training of the piece of expansion of the lumps, the proper expiration, &o. And after that comes estimating distances, the sir, the elevation required for certain distances. The recruit is taught that the expulsion of the builet from the barrel gives it that she comet called wind.

By continued application he masters point after point until what first appears to be a a tanyied mass now proves to be a bleastyr stady.

tion of light and wind.

By continued application he masters point after point until what first appears to be a taiwied mass now proves to be a pleasing study, and then he thinks he know it all, but he doesn't. Thus it is seen that every experienced solving is the army is an expert a capable teachers whose services are needed as such.